/19 cont./

793
f 795

of Amadou Bamba. He has thus surmounted the difficulties of the beginning of his caliphate and has become and remained the venerated and uncontested leader of the brotherhood, even for those of the Murids who are in the direct obedience of Cheikh M'Backé.

Falilou M'Backé resides permanently in Touba very near the mosque, which is therefore, along with the general leadership of the brotherhood, his principal concern. He seldom leaves the holy city, where he lives in a very large carré, with installations, with multiple huts, and the tapades (walls) of which, in a complicated design, jealously hide the life of the occupants. Most of these huts are made of clay and roofed with thatch; some larger ones, roofed with metal, well-built, and comfortably furnished, are used for putting up guests of note. According to a custom common among the Murid marabouts, he had a kind of office made for himself (where he receives his important visitors) in a plank hut built by those of his talibés who are carpenters and woodworkers.

[342]

/20/ Of medium height, robust, active in spite of his age, the second caliph has the bearing of a rural head of a family; in addition, he has the shrewdness, wisdom, and tenacity of the peasant. His conversation, like his whole person, is stamped with moderation, gentleness, and goodness. His cares are often of a material order (construction of the mosque, good management of the brotherhood, yield of his plantations, etc....), but preoccupations of an intellectual, moral, and spiritual order are not foreign to him. Simple images and a certain Oriental emphasis give an individual and personal style to his conversations.

As far as the Administration is concerned, he is a level-headed and calm leader whose loyalty it can count on. He is an element of order and thoughtfulness who will be hostile toward untried ventures and dangerous innovations. Besides, he knows that the Administration widely supported and favored his candidacy for the caliphate. He therefore has no reason to create difficulties for it.

Serer FA32
Wolof MS30
Bambara FA8

S /376 cont./

369 The appearance of the village itself varies according to
361 the ethnic groups. Among the None, it is tightly grouped
SR around a little central plaza, in the middle of which grows a
[361] majestic baobab. The Wolof disperses his compounds of huts,
W each delimited by a tapade (1) made of plaited millet-stalks.
[361]
[351]

1. Tapade: a kind of walling made of straw, bamboo, branches, which separates the space between two familial compounds.

This dispersion is also found at Karamoko and at Keur-Issa-Bambara.

Apparently the city seems not to have had an influence on the arrangement proper of the village. It has very nearly preserved its old plan.

S Even today the traditional mode of construction of the
342 hut appears different according to the ethnic group. The None
SR erect strong mud dwellings on a square base with a floor of
[342] stamped earth; the whole is covered by a roof of thatch. The
[343] kitchen, on the other hand, is made of some posts fastened to the ground itself and supporting a roof of palmyra leaves.

W /377/ The Wolof prefers straw or plaited millet stalks as
[342] material. The house rests merely on the sandy ground, without any floor of stamped earth. The Bambara willingly lives in a
B hut of straw, but he is careful to fill in the interstices with mud.
[342] The floor is of stamped earth; a wide pent roof generally protects the entrance. Sometimes two huts are connected by a kind of veranda where he spends the evening; mud is frequently utilized in this group. /Fig. 2 appears here./

S The proximity of the city has to a certain extent improved
SR the traditional modes of construction. The plan and the material
342 used have been improved.
369

The hut with a single room and a square base has been replaced by a cottage with a rectangular base and often containing two rooms with the narrow window closed by a solid shutter.

Serer FA32
Wolof MS30

/377 cont./

S SR 342 369 Although the walls are still constructed of mud, they have been strengthened by a plastering of cement which prevents their rapid "dissolution" under the action of the rain. In general the thatched roof has been replaced by a covering of corrugated metal. What the dwelling gains in strength, it loses in comfort; the absence of the ceiling, the thinness

S SR [361]

Fig. 2. Thiès-none, a village little urbanized, with mud huts and thatched roofs.

/378/ of the metal, and the lack of ventilation give the interior of the rooms a suffocating atmosphere in the warm season and a cold one in winter.

These improvements may have numerous variations: hut with square base, plastered with cement, with a thatched roof; hut made entirely from retrieved planks. /Fig. 3 appears here./

These modernized dwellings are numerous, particularly in the None villages; 22 out of 204 (including kitchens) are made of mud, with cement plastering and roofing other than thatch. They are rarer in the Bambara agglomerations, /379/ absent at Keur-Mamour

W [342]

[text continues on p.11]

S
SR /379 cont./
369 and at Diakhaté where the hut of straw or purely of mud
[342] prevails. Could it be that the occupation of mason to which
W
[342] some None seem to devote themselves is a factor in this modernization of their settlements?

SR
[463] A certain "coquetry" absent in the bush villages leads
S
[351] some autochthones to lay out a little flower garden near their hut (Tiali, Keur-Issa-Bambara)..

S
369 The presence of the city is also reflected in the equip-
352 ment used by the rural people. The furniture is always sum-
[513] mary, but more and more the iron bed is replacing the lattice of wood or the mat put on the ground itself. A mattress, a military blanket, and commonly a mosquito net of a very light fabric complete this relative comfort. Often a little table of unpainted wood, a chair made of old boxes, a bit
S
[353] of mirror hung on the wall, and sometimes an impressive number of photographs, or, lacking them, pages cut out of an illustrated magazine pasted to the walls, give a special stamp to this interior, which is no longer typically rural. Sometimes one even has the surprise of encountering in these modest interiors a wardrobe and a little buffet, which adorn, the more since they are not utilized, the room of a privileged native. But this comfort is an exception.

S
369 The calabash, which is the very foundation of the
415 kitchen utensils, is still commonly utilized for household tasks and for the common meals. Nevertheless the cast-iron or aluminum saucepan is no longer a luxury: the glass and above all the bottle are in common use.

S
369 The clothing, too, has been modified. The loincloth
291 in bright colors, laboriously woven by the Toucouleur
177 /Tukolor/ weaver, durable but expensive, has become a luxury. Imported printed cloth of moderate price has supplanted it everywhere. The white robe with embroidery has
S
[292] become the festive garment par excellence; the shorts, the trousers, and the jacket, often furnished by the European, are now the clothes utilized for work.

/379 cont./

S 369 [262] Only food seems to have undergone only slight improvement: the couscous of millet or rice (a little fish or meat during periods of abundance) are basic in their diet. Bread, rarely eaten during the meal, is reserved for children; it takes the place of cake. Water remains the essential S [291] [273] drink of the Moslem; water, palm wine (during the harvest), and grape wine (on feast days) are consumed by the non-SR [273] Islamized None.

The frugal housewife profits from the proximity of the S 369 241 438 escale for /380/ the daily sale in the market of the products of her personal garden. She cultivates tomatoes, beans, pumpkins, and okra. At Keur-Issa-Bambara she has tried, with greater or lesser success, to cultivate potatoes and salad greens; the gathering of mangoes also procures a little profit for her. When the harvest from the garden is exhausted, the S [372] collection of dead wood which she will take to sell in the market in the form of little bundles will yield a few coins for her.

In parallel fashion, the husband-cultivator harvests on a plot of his lougan products that are easy to sell on the Thiès market; at Keur-Issa-Bambara he lays out flooded rice-fields and cultivates the sweet potato and manioc, part of which is S SR 369 438 offered to the clientele of the escale.

During the dry season the None principally works at gathering palmyra leaves; they will be sold, as bundles of [314] thatch, for making roofs for the huts of the urban quarters; [342] after the harvest he carries dried groundnut leaves to the city [231] for fodder for the little horses harnessed to the taxicabs.

Despite the ready sale that can be made with cattle, S SR 369 234 438 they are not very numerous. When the epizootic diseases have spared them, they give an appreciable profit to their owner through the sale of milk. At Tiali, the only herd in the village, which contains about 30 animals, belongs to a S SR F single breeder. It is guarded by Peul shepherds who lead it [233] [465] to graze in the neighboring woodlands. The morning milk and the calves belong to the owner; the evening milk goes

/422 cont./ Table XII (cont.)

*511
276

No.	Income	In Proportion to Income				
		Fuel	Illumination	Maintenance	Water	Kola
32	25,000	1.2	0.8	1.0	--	1.3
33	25,000	3.2	0.8	1.0	--	--
34	25,900	1.5	0.4	1.1	--	0.2
35	27,000	2.8	0.2	1.5	--	--
36	34,000	2.0	0.9	1.6	--	--
37	36,000	3.5	0.7	1.1	--	0.1
38	50,000	0.8	0.5	1.4	--	--
39	51,000	1.3	2.5	0.5	1.1	--
40	55,000	3.6	1.2	1.5	--	0.1
41	55,500	2.5	0.5	1.0	--	1.3
42	56,000	1.6	0.5	1.1	--	--
43	81,000	0.4	--	0.6	--	--

/423/

*511 Let us begin with the most obligatory of all, those from which it is most difficult to escape: taxes and the rent of the dwelling (Table XIII).[1]

*511
651
[659
602] Two of our families do not pay taxes. Nearly all of the others devote at least 1% of their income to them. The tax paid would normally be proportional to the number of adults that the restricted family contains. It is quite often lower; one may succeed in escaping the fiscal census. It is sometimes higher: specifically, in three cases where the salaried worker in the city pays the taxes for his relatives who remained in the village.

*511
427
[466
423
342] Only 13 families pay rent for the dwelling. Two are given free lodgings by the owner; three are lodged by their employer. The others are "owners." This ownership is often limited to a straw hut, or better a plank hut, constructed on an administrative concession. The most favored build a true house of mud; up to now only one of our family heads has undertaken a "permanent" building.

[1] [see cat 116, pp 62-63. ANALYST]

/187 cont./

1) Housing Conditions

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The dwelling is in the first rank of these material factors. Of what is the house constructed, how many rooms are there, how is it occupied, etc.? There are all sorts of questions which must be answered in order to give a true picture of the conditions in which most of the families of Pikine live. What follows obviously applies only to the quarters, except where we specify that it is likewise a matter of the districts. Out of a sample of 281 structures one counts 206 in wood, 45 in durable material, 12 in "crinting" (1), and 18 in straw.

[285]

1. One calls "crinting" the walls whose framework is composed of plaited rushes and which are covered with a coating of sand and cement.

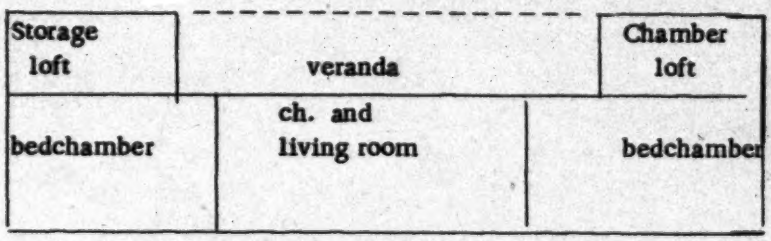
The chief material, used in more than 75% of the cases, is therefore wood, which one encounters in all forms: long building boards, ends of boxes, etc. The quality of the wood, the professional competence of the artisans, the size of the house, and the arrangement of the rooms, all these elements are combined to produce very different types of construction which run from the extreme dilapidation of the one-room hut with disjointed boards, gaping roof, and a sand floor, scarcely larger than a dog kennel, to the comfortable cottage consisting of several rooms, with ceiling and veranda, the price of which may exceed 200,000 francs.

[435]

/188/ Except for these extreme cases, which are rare, most of the wooden dwellings can be divided into three principal types. The first is the house of two rooms, about six or seven meters long and three to three and one-half meters wide. The second is built in the same way, but contains a third room, which increases the length by three or four meters. These are two types of a purely functional model used to provide a shelter for personal objects and a roof for the night.

/188 cont./

362 342 In the third type the "veranda" appears, which distinguishes it from the first two; first of all, it materially increases the size of the dwelling, which reaches a width of five or six meters; on the other hand, this new element, superfluous /sketch appears here/ one might say, for there is a question



there of a necessary benefit -- already introduces a little complexity into the arrangement of the rooms and as a result encourages some organization of family life around a center. Moreover, this beginning is most often only a rough draft which reproduces the same pattern (see sketch above); nevertheless, this rough draft has the merit of existing and of translating into the material, into the surrounding environment, this sketchy effort toward a "home-life" /quoted in English/ of modern type.

In almost all cases the floor is slightly raised and cemented. There is practically never any ceiling, and the roof is constructed either with the aid of a sheet of metal or fibro-cement, or with a wooden frame covered with tar paper, for the disinherited.

351 How is the house placed within the parcel? It is practically impossible to answer this question, for there seems to be no general rule; sometimes the house is on the edge of the street and forms a wall; sometimes it is at the back of the parcel facing the road, and sometimes it extends perpendicularly to the length of a neighboring parcel. The only certain fact is that one does not /189/ come across a wooden house of any importance in the middle of the land. This is understandable because the parcel measures approximately 15 by 11. But

/189 cont./

351 there again the small one-room structures of wood or straw are an exception to the rule and are distributed at random over the concession.

Each owner or tenant likes very much to see his parcel clearly delimited, and the wall is the general rule. But its forms are very different, and this in one and the same parcel, ranging from the house itself or a high wall of durable material to a line of pickets running along a simple heap of rubble. In any case, the parcels that are not completely enclosed, with merely an opening on the street, are rare.

343 What else does one find within the parcel or in the
351 structures serving as dwellings? Two things: a little hovel sheltering the Madagascan stove and serving as kitchen, and then, in a corner of the parcel, an enclosure surrounded by
[783] secco, with a kettle containing the water needed for ablutions, which gives off a characteristic ammoniacal odor, yet not enough to inconvenience the inhabitants.

362 Let us complete this description with the table of the
511 number of buildings, shown according to the number of rooms
342 and the material used. /Table 24 appears here./

More than 50% of the wooden structures (113 out of 206) have only one or two rooms, that is, fall into the first category. Thus the whole habitat does not show a very high standard of living.

511 /190/ This is still more true if one now considers the
364 equipment of the huts. 228 homes out of 258, nearly 90 %,
354 have neither water, electricity, nor w.c. in the concession;
312 26 have electricity only; one has a w.c. without running water or electricity, one likewise has a w.c. plus electricity (in these two cases the w.c. consists of a septic pit dug into the sand in one corner of the parcel by the person concerned under the control of the Service d'hygiene). One has water and electricity. Ten per cent of the homes are thus lighted with electricity, and the remainder with kerosene, which is very few in a city where, except in the very last quarters, it is possible to have a meter installed in each parcel.

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10: Thoré--51 S-5 (1960) 1962 MS37 Senegal MS37
/189/

Table 24

Material \ Number of Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total
Wood	46	67	27	25	27	4	10	206
Durable material	9	15	16	2	2	1	0	45
Crinting	3	3	1	0	2	3	0	12
Straw (1)	7	7	1	1	2	0	0	18
Total	65	91	45	29	33	8	10	281

1. Each hut of straw contains only one room. When we divide them up under the rubrics of 2, 3, or 5 rooms, this means that there are 2, 3, or 5 straw huts on the same parcel.

/38/

Maize (Zea mays L.): Succeeds well when sown at the beginning of the winter season. The native species sown under these conditions is very beautiful and gives large yellow ears, very well filled out. The Africans eat fresh roasted corn, and, when it is hard, they make couscous of it. The infusion prepared with the fruit is emollient and diuretic. The styles or stigmas of maize are famous as diuretics and cure several ailments of the urinary tract (cystitis, gravel, dysuria, etc.); the young kernels, when cooked, constitute an excellent vegetable and replace peas; the flour gives a beer and an alcoholic extract. The husks of the ears serve to make quite springy mattresses.

243 262 757 [273] [513]

II. -- Useful Gramineae

(not being subject to any cultivation)

Bamboo. -- Grows in the wild state in the Ravin des Voleurs /Ravine of Thieves/ near Thiès. The native species is rather small. Stakes, frames, masts of dugouts, huts, and fences, but especially clinting (constructions of bamboo filled in with lime) are made of it. The young shoots are said to be edible, and the sweet sap is supposed to be an agreeable drink. In Casamance a small species of bamboo grows in shady places; pipestems are made of it.

824 [313] [342] [262] [272] [276]

Begnefala (Andropogon shirensis). -- A tall gramineous plant with a penetrating aromatic odor. It is used in African medicine and the old colonials used it with success at the time of the great epidemic of yellow fever at Dakar in 1927. For fevers, one pounds the floral heads mixed with lemon or vinegar and energetically rubs the body with this mixture.

[757]

Hada (Imperata cylindrica). -- A gramineous plant with a very hard leaf and whitish ear, which is used for covering the roofs of huts.

[342]

Hat (Andropogon gayanus). -- Tall grass whose stem is used in making fences around huts.

[351]

Haham or cram-cram (Cenchrus biflorus). -- Its seeds fasten themselves to clothing and are very disagreeable. Is gathered and

[262]

/77 cont./

369 and attempted as far as possible to renovate the lines of its
361 architecture and to offer to its clientele pleasant salesrooms with tastefully arranged windows and displays.

The native quarters for their part were enlarged and improved, penetrating deeply into the neighboring bush. The quarters of "Randoulène-Sud" /South Randoulene/, of "Grand Thiès" /Greater Thiès/, and of "Médina" were new creations. Diakhao and Takhikao develop. Some African officials and
[342] merchants have since begun some construction of small villas in durable material that replace the traditional straw hut or the simple plank hut.

[162] The growth of the population was considerable; from 24,000 in 1945, it reached 40,000 inhabitants in 1953, 2,700 of whom were Europeans.

369 Thus, from the founding of the first military post near
433 the village of Thiès-None up to our time, the growth of Thiès has been accomplished without any shocks. It has not known the great hopes of Dakar, the depressions, the failures of Rufisque and Saint-Louis. The /78/ wars, the crises are shown in the graph of its evolution only as simple plateaus (7).

7. G. Savonnet, "Evolution démographique de la ville de Thiès /Demographic Evolution of the City of Thies/," Notes africaines, pp. 122-124.

369 Its fortune, as we have tried to show, comes from its
361 exceptional site at the entrance of the sole path of access to
433 the plateau of Thiès, along with the relative proximity of Dakar. Through the action of these three essential functions, commercial, industrial, and military, it enjoys an economic equilibrium that seems more stable than that of the other cities of Senegal.

/78 cont./

2. The Quarters

1. The quarters of European type.

361 563 If we eliminate the two military bases that offer very special characteristics peculiar to their internal organization, Thiès contains three quarters of Western conception: the Cité Ballabey /Ballabey District/, the Vieille Escale /Old Escale/, the Résidence. While the first shelters a population almost wholly European, in the other two the Whites are in the minority (one White to four Blacks).

No systematic segregation really exists in the city. The Cité Ballabey itself is a district for operatives belonging to the managerial staffs; it is in no way closed to Africans who have reached the rank required by their establishment. Although located near the workshops, it is a quiet zone. Its park is magnificent. The villas there are arranged regularly 351 according to a checkerboard plan in the purest colonial style. [342] Each square of the checkerboard is occupied by a villa divided into two twin and symmetrical apartments; courtyards and gardens extend out on all sides of the dwelling; some mango trees with dense foliage shelter the rabbit hutches, the hen house, and the garage from the heat of the sun. It is easy 341 to date the construction of each of them by its architectural 342 style: the pink brick corresponds to the years 1925-1930; the reinforced concrete, painted light beige, dates from after the war... The quarters of the D. M. A. and of the air base, with some variations, show almost no originality of their own and are comparable to the Cité Ballabey.

The Old Escale presents the appearance of a quarter [363] in a Mediterranean city: narrow streets bordered by storied buildings built out of the white limestone from Bargny; a small, light balcony with a metal balustrade projects over the sidewalk and runs from one end of the building to the other; a very slightly sloping red tile roof under a blue sky accentuates this impression of the Mediterranean world.

351 Each concession, square in plan, forms a regular block of

/Between pp. 80 and 81./

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137
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Plate XI

A. Thiès. Quarter of Derrière-la-voie-ferrée. Juxtaposition of houses of mud covered with sheet metal, sheet metal, and of straw.

346

B. The site of one of the oldest mosques of Thiès: quarter of Takhikao.

/81 cont./

361 millet. The old people assemble in the evening under the [517] large silk-cotton tree that shades the old crumbling mosque of [312] Takhikao. The women chatter while awaiting their turn to draw water at the common well, while the children play in [342] the sand. Gent stands out because of a series of small, low houses with a rectangular base and a roof of corrugated metal, all identical and set along the trail that leads to the marigot [351] /watercourse/ of the mission. A garden and a courtyard, al- [563] ways littered with laundry, characterize each concession. It is the quarter of Portuguese half-breeds called "portugalais" (Plates XI B and XII A).

Diakhao-Nord /North Diakhao/, quiet, airy, arranged [363] according to a strict plan of lots, contrasts with Diakhao-Sud with narrow, winding lanes bordered on all sides by tapades of millet stalks and noisy in the evening. The proximity of [275] the two military bases has made it a place where one amuses [525] himself with all that this includes in the way of drinking [579] shops and more or less clandestine gambling dens. Brawls between drunken men are not rare in these places.

Randoulène, Derrière-la-voie-ferrée, and Bambara, which form a unique quarter, homogeneous in its density and in the heterogeneity of its dwellings, have become established in the immediate vicinity of the railroad repair shops. The [342] huts of planks, mud, or straw stand one against the other along [363] the winding lanes laid out according to the desire of the moment and not without some imagination. These lanes are [373] noisy with people, and even late at night they walk between the small shopkeepers' stalls lighted with smoking candle ends. 351 The dense crowd flows over the edges of the street and enters the interior of the courtyards. The latter, covering barely [463] a few square meters, often serve as a workshop for the [252] weaver, the blacksmith, or the jeweler, and as a kitchen for the housewives of the neighboring huts; it is not rare to see half a dozen millet pounders there, pounding their mortars in rhythm in groups of two or three. This is also the gathering [517] place /82/ /Fig. 4 appears here/ of workers, where, after [524] work, sitting in the sand amidst the dust and the noise, in a

/82 cont./

35 heat heavily laden with the most diverse odors, they play
517 cards or checkers. There is no question in such crowded
524 quarters of removing all the household rubbish and used water.
364 It is frequent in the course of walks within this zone to run into piles of refuse or to cross several ditches full of stagnant, dirty, and malodorous water. Sometimes at a bend in a street one is surprised to discover some straw huts in the middle of a spacious courtyard (Plate XI A).

361 The quarters of the south, newly divided into lots, re-
351 mind one of that of North Dialhao with its embryos of streets intersecting at a right angle, /83/ its huts arranged in a loose order inside each square and huddled in the shade of mango trees.

Each concession of Médina, in distinct geometric forms, marked off by tapades of millet stalks, is of a meticulous neatness that contrasts with the other quarters of the city.
795 This strict order, this rigid arrangement where all imagination is banished, is a reflection of the peculiar character of the Moslem Murid sect that occupies it.

361 The Cité Pillot, finally, built for the higher operatives and the specialized workers of the Dakar-Niger, to the south of the Bamako railroad, gives the appearance of a series of buildings that resemble those of barracks. The arrangement
342 of the new constructions is that of small houses with twin apartments.

369 Thus, each of the European-type quarters, like the native quarters, possesses some particular trait or even its own individuality, which seems to correspond to a definite social structure: milieu of merchants, millieu of officials, milieu of artisans, of laborers, of cultivators.

At the same time, each stage of its evolution has stamped this or that part of the city with its original imprint, which makes it possible to follow quite easily the successive periods of its expansion.

/Between pp. 380-381/ Plate XXI

361

A. Gorée.

Photo. IFAN.

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B. A view of Dakar (photograph taken from the Pasteur Building). Photo. Assane Seck.

/386 cont./

369 and independence have had the effect of reinforcing this mix-
563 ing the more since it sometimes brings about a pure and simple substitution of African staffs for European staffs in many of the lodgings.

Finally, although today the quarters of Dakar are still clearly distinguished by their appearance, the differentiation of their contents is less and less based on origin and tends to be a social rather than racial differentiation. Therefore, instead of the traditional division of the West African cities into "white city and black city," let us distinguish four sections in the Dakar agglomeration: /387/ Dakar-ville, the Médina, Greater Dakar, and the suburbs.

361 1. Dakar-ville. The plateau from the southeast to the
369 head of the peninsula and a part of the plain from Cape Manuel to the avenue El Hadji Malick Sy constitute what today is called Dakar-ville. The essential characteristic of this part of the Dakar agglomeration is that almost all of its buildings are permanent, except for some islands of huts. This is where practically all of the administrative offices, the large-scale
[366] commerce, the major part of the Lebano-Syrian commerce, and the great markets are found. But Dakar-ville shows very diverse aspects (Pl. XXI B) (Pl. XXIIA).

The Plateau is the best arranged part of Dakar-ville. It is there that the first nucleus of modern Dakar was located, extending around the port, from the station to the Protet Plaza and the Military Circle. Little changed, this nucleus has re-
[363] mained very much as it was at the beginning of the century;
[342] it is intersected by narrow streets, bordered by old houses in
[347] colonial style, with stores on the ground floor and lodgings with verandas on the upper floor. This nucleus has remained the business quarter, that of the large-scale commerce domi-
[441] nated by the great companies and the old Bordeaux firms,
[366] C.F.A.O., S.C.O.A., N.O.S.O.C.O., S.O.C.O.P.A.O., Chavanel, Maurel et Prom, etc., surrounding the Kernel market, surmounted by its cupola of 1900 style. Several old administrative

/Between pp. 388-389/ Plate XXIII

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[415]

A. A street beyond the avenue Blaise-Diagne.

B. Remote suburb.

Photo. Assane Seck.